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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JULY, 1923



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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| 1794 Hays 14. V. g. Light brown. \$2.25. | 1803 D. 193. Very fine. \$1.75. |
| 1794 Hays 15. Fair. 30c. | 1803 D. 196. Fine, brown. 75c. |
| 1794 Hays 17. Good. Brown. \$1. | 1803 Largest date, pointed l. D. 197. V. r. Good. \$5. |
| 1794 H-20. V. g. Brown. Rare. \$3. | 1804 Dies perfect fair, \$8; v. g. \$14. |
| 1794 H-26. Perfect die. Good \$2.50. V. g. \$4. | 1804 Dies broken. Good \$8, \$12. |
| 1794 H-32. Raised 9. V. g. \$1.50. | 1805 Blunt l. V. g. \$1. |
| 1794 H-43. Fine. Light olive. \$2.50. | 1805 Large LIBERTY and date, pointed l. V. f. \$8, v. g. \$1.50. |
| 1794 H-43. V. f. Light br. \$5, fine \$2.50. | 1806 V. f. \$4, fine \$2.50. |
| 1794 H-45 V. f. \$5, fine \$2. | 1806 Erosion, spots on face. \$1. |
| 1794 H-48. V. f. \$24. | 1807 Over 6. Fine, \$2, good 50c. |
| 1794 H-50. V. f. Brown. \$4.50. | 1807 Perfect date. Rev. small fraction. Fine, eroded in field. \$2.25. |
| 1795 Edge lettered. V. g. \$5, good \$2. | 1807 Same. V. f., been cleaned. \$3. |
| 1795 ONE CENT high. D. 66 Obv. Rev. new. Fine. \$4. | 1807 Same. Fine. Some corrosion. \$1.25. |
| 1795 ONE CENT high. V. g. \$2.50. | 1807 Rev. large 1/100. V. g. \$2, V. g. some spots and nicks \$1. |
| 1796 Liberty Cap. G. C. Fine, brown. \$4. | 1808 Head left. Fine, \$1.50; v. g. \$1; good 50c. |
| 1796 G. C.-D. Fine. \$5. | 1809 Fine \$4; v. g. \$2.50. |
| 1796 G. A. Very good. \$2.50. | 1810 Over 9. Fine. \$1.50. |
| 1796 G. F. Fine. \$6. | 1810 Perfect date, v. f. brown. \$2.75. |
| 1796 G. H. Good. \$1. | 1810 Fine. 50c. |
| 1797 Fine, \$3; various dies, very good. \$1.50. | 1811 Over 10. Very good. Rare. \$3. |
| 1798 Small, close date. D. 121. Fine. \$1.50. | 1811 V. g. \$3.50, \$3, \$2. |
| 1798 Wide date. Complete borders. V. f. L. o. \$3.75. | 1811 Very fine. Bronze \$9. |
| 1798 Fine, various dies \$1, good 50c. | 1812 Small date. Extremely fine, unusually even impression. \$12. |
| 1799 Over 8. Very good, very rare. \$20. | 1812 Same. Upper border off. Extremely fine. \$4. |
| | 1812 Large date. Ex. f. \$3. |
| | 1812 Large date. Fine. \$1. |
| | 1813 Very fine. D-221. \$3. |
| | 1814 Plain 4. Unc. Brown olive. \$6. |

POSTAGE EXTRA.

My sale, April 27th, of the Beckwith collection of Cents, 120 pieces, realized the greatest amount—\$5,568—a set has ever brought at auction. A few copies of the plate catalogue with 7 plates and price-list may be had at \$3. Finest plates ever made and will always be valuable for reference.

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXVI.

JULY, 1923

No. 7

The Medieval Coins of Sweden.

By ROBERT ROBERTSON.

(Illustrations are from specimens in the author's collection and are actual size or slightly less than actual size.)

The object of this paper is not to give an exhaustive description of every known variety issued, but to give a history of the coinage from its inception about the year 1000, its growth, decadence, and final revival through King Albrekt, 1363-1389, and to illustrate the same with the better known and some of the rarer issues.

In the Lake Maelar lies an island named B'örkö, not far from Stockholm, where excavations have been going on for upward of fifty years on the site of the old city of Birka. A few coins with the names of Charlemagne and Dorestat, but with a barbaric representation of the letters, have been found at these excavations, and mainly in old graves.

If these coins were struck in the city of Birka, in imitation of old Frankish coins, they show a minting going on there dating about the year 800, and are then the earliest examples known of a native activity, especially as coins of this barbaric type have not been found elsewhere.

From this beginning until the advent of Olaf Skottkonung, Canute le Grand's step-brother, no minting is known, but during his reign, 994-1022, coins of Anglo-Saxon type made their appearance.

The minters (monetarii) whose names appear on these coins all hail from Lincoln, with one exception—Thregr—who possibly was a native of Sweden; at least his name indicates a Scandinavian origin, the other minters' names being Goodwine, Snelling, Leman or Leofman, Ulfcetel and Elfric.

These coins are larger and heavier than their Anglo-Saxon prototypes and with their unstable phrasing and spelling show an unfamiliarity with the language of Sweden by the artisans lately arriving from England.

The most common type of these rare coins is like Hildebrand's Type "C" of Eathelred II, showing on the obverse a barbaric representation of a head facing a sceptre, and on the reverse a cross of double lines with the letters C, R, U, X in the angles.



Obv., OLafa REX UNCOL. Rev., LEHAN MOTANC.

Several varieties are known of this type, of which one with IN NOMINE DOMINI on the reverse is of extreme rarity.

The last minting during this reign is like Type "D" of Ethelred II and shows a greatly improved design and better workmanship.

Only eighteen specimens are known of this very rare coin, of which four-

teen are in public collections. The illustrated specimen, one of the finest known, came from the I. Berghman collection.



Obv., OLEAF. ON. ZIDEI. Rev., THREGR ON ZIT.

King Olaf's son, Anund Jacob, 1022-1050, continued the minting established in the city of Sigtuna, indicated on the coins with ZIT. His coins are all extremely rare and are of three types: "D" of Ethelred II, and "B" and "G" of Canute le Grand.

After this reign all minting ceased for a period of about 100 years, until it was continued by

Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196,

at three localities: Lödöse, near the present city of Gothenburg, in Westrogothland, the city of Kalmar, and in the province of Ostrogothland.

From Lödöse we have the very rare bracteates with a crowned head and the legend LEDU, or KANUTUS REX.

In the city of Kalmar several varieties of small and thin coins were struck, some only one-sided, so-called half-bracteates, with traces of a legend running close to the edge.

The design is either in the form of a six or eight armed "star," more like the spokes in a wheel, with one or more pellets at the termination of each "spoke," or the design represents the gable or doorway of a church.



The coins from Ostrogothland are in design closely related to the above. The double-faced have always a maltese cross, sometimes with letters in the angles. The reverses are of a more varied design, as a triangle with the letter B or P in the centre, a star, a cross with letters in the angles, three or four letters around a central pellet and surrounded by a circle of pearls, etc.



From the beginning of 1200 date two groups of bracteates, mainly found in Ostrogothland, but it is impossible to ascribe them to any certain ruler. They represent the head of an animal, possibly a dragon, and a crowned head. Some of the latter are of a very fine design and workmanship, while others, including the head of the dragon, are exceedingly barbaric. To these groups may be added a bracteate in several variations of a crown of lilies within a circle of rays, of very fine workmanship, but to which no certain period can be ascribed.



Erik Knutsson, 1210-1216.

Bracteates with a crowned head within a circle and the legend HERICUS REX are typical for this reign. Several varieties are known, all of them very rare.

Johan Sverkersson, 1216-1222,

Struck bracteates of a large size, having either a crown, an eagle's head, a star, a sword with a star on either side or a tower for its design, and JOHANNES REX or the letters J. O as the legend. They are of extreme rarity.

Erik Eriksson, 1222-1228, 1234-1250.

Bracteates with a crowned head and ERICUS REX, a sword standing on its point dividing E-R, a bird with half-spread wings, a castle illuminated by a star and the moon, or a crown of lilies are the types from this reign. They are all more or less rare.

**Knut Lange, 1228-1234,**

Who usurped the throne during the beginning of his relative Erik Eriksson's reign, issued bracteates of a large size, with a shield, crowned head, a lily, a star, a rose, a flag or tower, surrounded by a circle, sometimes beaded, and with the legend KANUTUS. They are all extremely rare.

With these last two kings ended the alternate rule of the ERIK and SVERKER dynasties.

Valdemar, 1250-1275,

The first ruler of the powerful "Folkunga" dynasty.

Bracteates with a crown of lilies, of almost the same type as those issued by Erik Eriksson, but with VAL, V, one or more pellets, or a small star below the crown, all within a broad, smooth circle, or the letter B within the same kind of a circle, were issued by this ruler.

Magnus Ladulas, 1275-1290.

A Gothic E or M or a latin M within a smooth or beaded circle, and sometimes one or more pellets with the M, are the types of bracteates from this reign.

**Birger, 1290-1319.**

The bracteates from his reign show very little difference from those issued by his father, except in weight and size, being more than twice as heavy.



At the second minting period two-sided coins were struck. They have on one side a large, broad letter B, E, I, L, M or S with grill or cross trac-

ings covering their surface, and on the other side a large crown, both within a beaded circle. This type is extremely rare.

Magnus Eriksson, 1319-1371.

During this king's long and prosperous reign the minting can be divided in several groups, the first, resembling his immediate predecessors, but with the letters A, E, H, L and S.



At a later period, not before 1354, bracteates were struck with two crowns placed opposite each other, with a small letter or other design between them.



This reversal to the bracteate after the striking of two-sided coins is very remarkable, but was nevertheless indulged in at several other times, "hollow" coins being mentioned until the beginning of 1500.

Once more the minting of two-sided coins was taken up, the design being a lion on one side and a large crown on the other. This is a rare issue.

The third group shows for the first time the now familiar three crowns on Swedish coins, although they are placed around a central letter, cross, rose, etc., instead of the later arrangement, and the obverse, if we so may call it, has a lion walking over three beams.



What the letters mean that are placed on these old coins is not known with any degree of certainty. It is thought that they may indicate some certain period or date of issue. Brenner, a numismatist who lived 1647-1717, erroneously classified the coins according to the letters found on them, so, for instance, when a coin or bracteate had the letter L, he classified it as being from Lödöse; if an R, as being struck by Ragvald Knapphövde, etc.

Albrekt, 1363-1389.

A new epoch entered in the Swedish coinage with this king, who hailed from Mecklenburg.

The types used were closely related to those of the Hanseatic cities, and it is very likely that Albrekt either had the first dies made in Lubeck, or called in minters from his native land in which the Hanseatic cities were situated.

Three types are here illustrated. The first struck in the city of Kalmar, obverse, ALBERTUS DEI GRATIA, reverse, MONETA KALMRNI. The second struck at Silverberget, in the parish of Vesteras, obverse, ALBERTUS REX; reverse, MONETA SWECIE, both extremely rare. The third struck at Stockholm, obverse, ALBERTUS REX; reverse, MONETA SWECIE.



For the lesser values the bracteate had to do duty. Of them many varieties are known, of which a few are illustrated herewith.



About contemporary with Albrekt are the issues, coins and bracteates, from the free city of Wisby, on the island of Gotland, having on the obverse five lilies on an ornamental stem and the legend *MONETA CIVITATIS*, and on the reverse the coat-of-arms of the city, a "God's Lam," and the legend continued from the obverse with *WISBUCENCIS*.

The bracteate has a W as its design.



Erik XIII, 1396-1439,

Continued the minting along the lines laid out by his predecessor, and during his long reign a wealth of die varieties will reward the collector.

The coins struck at Stockholm have either the crowned head of the patron saint or a shield with three crowns on the obverse, with the legend *ERICUS REX* or *ERICUS REX, D. S. N.* and the reverse a large Gothic E laid on a cross and *MONETA STOCHOL*.



Rare issues are those struck at the cities of Vesteras and Abo, the coins from the former having a shield with three crowns and *ERICUS REX, D. S. N.* on the obverse, while the reverse has a crowned A and *MONETA AROS* or some other abbreviation of the city's name.



Extremely rare coins are those struck by the body of men who governed the country, 1436-1440, the so-called coins of the Interregnum. They give an expression of a national feeling by having the initial of the patron saint, the canonized King Erik IX, on the obverse, with the legend *SA(NCTUS) ERICUS REX SV(ECIE)*, and on the reverse *MONETA STOCHOL*.



Kristofer, 1440-1448.

The coins from this reign are very scarce and present but few varieties.

**KRISTOFER REX S.—MONETA STOCHO.****Karl VIII Knutsson, 1448-1457, 1464-1465, 1467-1470.**

King three different times, having been deposed and recalled twice, it is short of remarkable that the coinage during these troublous times should be of such good quality and weight.

Coins were struck both at Stockholm and Abo, the latter being far superior in workmanship. From the Stockholm mint we have two types: A shield with three crowns and KAROLUS REX on the obverse, and a K with MONETA STOCHOL on the reverse. The other type has a shield with the coat-of-arms of the king, a boat superimposed on a large cross on the obverse, while the reverse has the shield with the crowns. The legends are the same as the first mentioned type.



The issues from Abo are somewhat similar, but the legend on the reverse reads MONETA ABOENS.

**Christian I, 1457-1464.**

On the obverse a large Gothic C and CRISSTERNNE REX. Reverse, MONETA STOCHOL.

All die varieties are either very scarce, or rare.

**Sten Sture, The Elder, Regent 1471-1497, 1501-1503.**

During his regency coins of a smaller denomination were introduced, the so-called half ortig, as heretofore only ortigs had been struck. The earliest dated coins of Sweden were also struck during his rule.

Mints were established both in Stockholm and Vesteras and the coinage is rich in varieties.



Half ortigs from the Stockholm Mint. The last one is dated 1480.



Ortigs from the Stockholm Mint, the last two dated 1478 and 1480, respectively.



Half ortigs from the Vesteras Mint.



Ortigs from the Vesteras Mint.

The legends on these coins are, on the obverses, SCS ERICUS REX, and on the reverses on those from the Stockholm Mint, MONETA STOCHOL, while the issues from Vesteras have MONETA AROSIENS or some other abbreviation of the city's name.

Johan II, 1497-1501,

Struck ortigs and half ortigs. They are extremely rare.



Half ortig.

The coat-of-arms of the Oldenburg family on the obverse, and the legend JOH. D. G. REX SW. On the reverse, MONETA STOCHO.

Svante Sture, Regent 1504-1512,

Struck coins at the Vesteras Mint only. They are all more or less rare.



The family coat-of-arms above a crown, and SCS ERICUS REX on the obverse. The reverse has same coat-of-arms above an A and MONETA AROSIS.

Sten Sture, The Younger, Regent 1512-1521.

During his regency large silver coins were struck. They may be in the nature of patterns, as their weights do not correspond to any given standard, running in weight from one to two and two-thirds of a mark.

Four varieties are known, but only in one to three specimens each. All of the varieties of these coins sold to collectors are nothing but modern forgeries. The originals are safely harbored in public collections and will never reach the market.

In 1512 an ortig, and in 1515 a half ortig were struck, both dated, and both extremely rare.



Half ortig without date. Obverse, a large crown and STEN STURE RIT. Reverse, a large S and STEN STURE RI. A rare variety with the legend repeated on the reverse.



Obverse, STEEN STURE RIT, reverse, MONETA STOC+HO.

With this regent ends the coinage of the medieval Sweden. After him the liberator of the country, Gustaf Vasa, was elected king, and with his reign a new epoch entered in the history of the Swedish mints.

These coins are too well known to collectors to need a detailed description in this short sketch.

I have, under the caption "The Swedish Corresponding Coin Club," enumerated all the issues struck in Sweden, and at some future time, if the editor will give space, I may continue with "Coins Struck at Swedish Colonies and Possessions," to include the memorial medallion coins struck by the German municipalities to the honor and memory of Gustaf Adolf, the hero of the thirty-years war.

Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1923.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

GEORGIA (Continued).

SAVANNAH (Continued).

Mechanics Savings Bank.

643. \$1. C., ONE DOLLAR on die. R., blacksmith seated with sledge on shoulder, 1 above. L., man riding horse hitched to a covered cart, negro man and woman standing, ONE above. 1 twice in red.
644. \$2. C., TWO DOLLARS on double die. R., female seated, bale, etc., 2 above. L., female seated, TWO above. 2 twice in red.
645. \$5. R., blacksmith seated, bale, train and factories, 5 above. L., portrait of boy, V above. 5 in red in center.
646. \$10. C., negro driving two-horse dray, negro carrying two baskets of cotton at right, man at left, ducks below. R., man carrying cornstalks, 10 above. L., male portrait, TEN above. TEN in red.
647. \$20. C., two ship carpenters and a woman in a shipyard, boat, and ship on stocks. R., portrait of girl, 20 above. L., portrait of George M. Troup, XX above. XX in red.
648. \$50. C., milkmaid carrying pail on her head, cattle and farmhouse. R., portrait of Clay, 50 above. L., sailor and mechanic, L above. 50 twice in red.
649. \$100. R., State seal, 100 above. L., two females, one standing, one seated, cars on a bridge, C above.

Mechanics Savings and Loan Association.

650. 5c. C., at bottom a chest. R., 5 CENTS on die. L., eagle on die with 10 stars, similar to reverse of U. S. coin. Type-set. Written date.
651. 5c. C., at bottom, chest. R., 5 above. L., obverse of half dime. Type-set. Oct. 1, 1861, written date.
652. 5c. At top, 5 on each side of title. R., FIVE across, April 10, 1862.
653. 5c. Similar to 652. Printed in blue. February 1, 1862. On the back of a \$100 bill of the Commercial Bank of Macon.
654. 5c. 5 each side of title. L., FIVE CENTS across. June 13, 1862.
655. 10c. R., 10. L., obverse of dime, 1841. Nov. 2, 1861, date written.
656. 10c. Similar to 655. Dime shows 8 stars and date on dime is 1841. Nov. 20, 1861.
657. 10c. Similar to 656. December 31, 1861.
658. 10c. 10 each side of title. L., TEN across. Printed in blue. December 26, 1861.
659. 10c. R., TEN across, 10 above. L., 10 above. Printed in blue. January 8, 1862.
660. 10c. 10 each side of title. R., TEN across. Printed in blue. February 1, 1862.
661. 10c. 10 each side of title. R., TEN CENTS across. May 30, 1862.
662. 10c. Similar to 654. June 12, 1862.
663. 15c. Similar to 658. December 26, 1861. Note No. 1. Printed in blue. On back of \$5 and \$10 Post notes.
664. 15c. Similar to 663. February 1, 1862. Printed in blue.

665. 15c. Similar to 663. May 30, 1862.
 666. 20c. Similar to 658. February 1, 1862. Printed in blue.
 667. 25c. R., 25. L., reverse of quarter dollar. Nov. 16, 1861.
 668. 25c. Similar to 650. Written date, Oct. 25, 1861.
 669. 25c. R., 25. L., reverse of quarter dollar. Written date, April 7, 1862.
 670. 25c. Similar to 659. Printed in blue. January 8, 1862.
 671. 25c. Similar to 660. Printed in blue. February 22, 1862.
 672. 25c. Similar to 660. Printed in blue. March 15, 1862.
 673. 25c. Similar to 660. Printed in blue. April 1, 1862.
 674. 25c. Similar to 660. April 21, 1862.
 675. 25c. Similar to 654. June 12, 1862.
 676. 25c. Similar to 654. June 13, 1862.
 677. 25c. R., 25 above. L., 25 above, two men and bales below. TWENTY FIVE CENTS across in two lines. Engraved by Keating and Ball, Columbia, S. C. Date written, March 21, 1863.
 678. 50c. R., 50. L., reverse of half dollar. Written date, Oct. 1, 1861.
 679. 50c. Similar to 678. December 31, 1861.
 680. 50c. R., 50. L., reverse of half dollar with 11 stars. Chest below in center. Written date, 16 Dec., 1861.
 681. 50c. Similar to 650. Written date, Nov. 1861.
 682. 50c. R., 50 above. L., reverse half dollar. December 14, 1861.
 683. 50c. Similar to 660. March 15, 1862. Printed in blue.
 684. 50c. Similar to 660. April 1, 1862. Printed in blue.
 685. 50c. Similar to 660. April 21, 1862.
 686. 50c. Similar to 660. April 23, 1862.
 687. 50c. Similar to 660. May 24, 1862.
 688. 50c. Similar to 654. June 13, 1862.
 689. 50c. Similar to 654. June 14, 1862.
 690. 50c. Similar to 677. Written date, Feb. 20, 1864.
 691. \$1. R., 1 above. L., reverse of Spanish milled dollar. Written date, March 12, 1862. Type-set.
 692. \$1. \$1 at right and left of title. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., \$1 ONE DOLLAR \$1 across. May 28, 1862.
 693. \$1. Similar to 692. July 22, 1862.
 694. \$1. Similar to 692. July 23, 1862.
 695. \$1. Similar to 692. July 24, 1862.
 696. \$1. Similar to 692. July 30, 1862.
 697. \$1. Similar to 692. August 4, 1862.
 698. \$1. Similar to 692. August 5, 1862.
 699. \$1. Similar to 692. August 7, 1862.
 700. \$1. Similar to 692. January 1, 1863.
 701. \$1. Same date as 700, but type differently set up. January 1, 1863. Similar to 692.
 702. \$1. Similar to 692. Feb. 22, 1864.
 703. \$1. Similar to 692. April 1, 1864.
 704. \$2. \$2 each side of title. R., TWO DOLLARS across. L., \$2 2 DOLLARS \$2 across. May 28, 1862.
 705. \$2. Similar to 704. May 31, 1862.
 706. \$2. Similar to 704. July 21, 1862.
 707. \$2. Similar to 704. July 25, 1862.
 708. \$2. Similar to 704. July 26, 1862.
 709. \$2. Similar to 704. August 1, 1862.
 710. \$2. Similar to 704. August 2, 1862.
 711. \$2. Similar to 704. January 1, 1863.
 712. \$2. \$2 at right of title. R., TWO DOLLARS across. L., 2 TWO DOLLARS 2 across. Feb. 22, 1864.
 713. \$2. Similar to 712. April 1, 1864.
 714. \$5. May 1st, 1862. Type-set. (Description by Andrews.)
 715. \$5. V at right and 5 at left of title. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., V FIVE V across. May 28th, 1862.
 716. \$5. Similar to 715. May 30, 1862.
 717. \$5. Similar to 715. May 31, 1862.
 718. \$5. Similar to 715. July 28, 1862.
 719. \$5. Similar to 715. July 31, 1862.
 720. \$5. Similar to 715. August 1, 1862.

721. \$5. Similar to 715. August 2, 1862.
 722. \$5. Similar to 715. August 5, 1862.
 723. \$5. Similar to 715. August 7, 1862.
 724. \$5. Type. Feb. 22, 1862. (Description by Andrews.)
 725. \$5. \$5 at right of title. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., 5 FIVE DOLLARS 5 across. April 1, 1864.

Merchants and Planters Bank.

726. 5c. R., 5 above. L., 5 above. 5 CENTS 5 across. March 1, 1863. Type-set.
 727. 5c. Similar to 726. July 1, 1863.
 728. 10c. Similar to 726. January 1, 1863.
 729. 10c. Similar to 726. March 1, 1863.
 730. 10c. Similar to 726. July 1, 1863.
 731. 15c. Similar to 726. March 1, 1863.
 732. 15c. Similar to 726. Same date as 731, but note is shorter.
 733. 15c. Similar to 726. July 1, 1863.
 734. Have no description. 20c. note.
 735. 25c. 25 on both upper corners. January 1, 1862.
 736. 25c. Similar to 726. January 1, 1863.
 737. 25c. Similar to 726. March 1, 1863.
 738. 50c. R. and L., 50. January 1, 1862.
 739. 50c. Similar to 726. January 1, 1863.
 740. 50c. Similar to 726. March 1, 1863.
 741. 75c. Similar to 726. January 1, 1863.
 742. 75c. Similar to 726. March 1, 1863.
 743. \$1. C., wagon train in camp. R., train, 1 on ONE above. L., portrait of Franklin, 1 on ONE above. State seal on lower center.
 744. \$1. Similar to 743, but has ONE in red.
 745. \$1. Similar to 743, 1 on upper corners not on ONE and surrounded by red border. ONE twice in red.
 746. \$2. C., two men cradling grain, three men binding and gathering it. R., portrait of Martha Washington, 2 above. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above. State seal on lower center.
 747. \$2. Similar to 746. Has TWO in red added.
 748. \$2. Similar to 746. 2 in upper corners surrounded by red borders, and TWO twice in red.
 749. \$3. C., steamship, State seal below. R., portrait of Clay, 3 above. L., THREE, 3 above and below. THREE in red.
 750. \$3. Have no description.
 751. \$5. C., State seal in frame surmounted by spread eagle, Liberty seated right, Justice seated left, train at right, steamboat left, ducks below. 5 on upper corners, V on lower corners. FIVE in red.
 752. \$5. Similar to 751, but printed in black and red, and 5 in lower corners instead of V.
 753. \$10. C., female seated, houses in background. R., State seal, 10 above. L., portrait of George M. Troup, 10 above. TEN in red.
 754. \$10. Similar to 753. Printed in red and black.
 755. \$10. Have no description.
 756. \$20. C., shield, female seated each side. R., ship carpenter seated, 20 above. L., man on horseback, 20 above. State seal in lower center. XX in red.
 757. \$20. Similar to 756. Printed in black and red. Note No. 1000.
 758. \$50. C., State seal on shield surmounted by an eagle, horse on each side, ducks between signatures. R., Justice seated, 50 above. L., Continental soldier with musket beside broken cannon, 50 above. FIFTY in red.
 759. \$50. Similar to 758. Printed in black and red.
 760. \$100. C., female seated. R., sailor seated, C at his left, 100 below. L., female seated, State seal at her right, 100 below, ducks between signatures. 100 in red.
 761. \$100. Similar to 760. Printed in black and red.

Merchants Savings Bank.

762. 10c. Have no description.

Planters Bank of the State of Georgia.

763. 5c. Have no description.
 764. 10c. Horse at water trough, 10 in upper corners. Type-set. Dec. 2nd, 1861.
 765. 10c. Have no description.
 766. 25c. Similar to 764. Dec. 2nd, 1861.
 767. 25c. R., 25 above. L., 25 CENTS across. Type-set. January 1st, 1863.
 768. 25c. Have no description.
 769. 25c. Have no description.
 770. 50c. Similar to 764. Dec. 2nd, 1861.
 771. 50c. Similar to 767. Jan. 1st, 1863.
 772. 50c. Have no description.
 773. 75c. Similar to 767. Jan. 1st, 1863. SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS across left end in two lines.
 774. \$1. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., Indian woman standing, white woman kneeling beside her. Type-set. May 1st, 1863.
 775. \$1. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., farmer wiping off his scythe, ONE DOLLAR below. Type-set. Jan. 1st, 1863.
 776. \$1. Type. May 1, 1862. (Description by Andrews.)
 777. \$1. Type. May 1, 1862. (Description by Andrews.)
 778. \$1. C., men with horses crossing railroad, train approaching, 1 at left. R., ONE across, 1 above. L., ONE on large 1, ONE below. Red back.
 779. \$2. R. and L., \$2 TWO DOLLARS \$2 across. Type-set. May 1, 1862.
 780. \$2. R., TWO DOLLARS across. L., Indian on a cliff with gun. Type-set. Jan. 1, 1863.
 781. \$2. Similar to 780. Shorter note. May 1, 1863.
 782. \$2. R., Ceres reclining, at right TWO in a frame held by a female, 2 at left. L., large 2, TWO above and below. Red back.
 783. \$2. C., female smelling flower. R., cherub below, 2 above. L., man on horseback, the horse drinking at trough, woman, colt, etc., 2 above and below. Printed in red and black.
 784. \$3. Have no description.
 785. \$5. C., Ceres seated at right and liberty seated at left of large figure 5, 5 on medallion each side. R., portrait of girl in half-length, FIVE above and below. L., medallion, FIVE above and below.
 786. \$5. Similar to 785. Has red back.
 787. \$5. C., man and negro at grindstone. R., female head. L., female portrait.
 788. \$10. C., two females, TEN on medallion each side. R., half-length portrait of female, X above, 10 below. L., medallion, TEN above and below. Red back.
 789. \$10. C., at bottom, child's head. R., female with dove. L., boy's head.
 790. \$20. C., Indian princess seated beside shield, implements, etc. 20 on medallion each side. R., female portrait, 20 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above and below. Red back.
 791. \$20. C., medallion, portrait of Franklin each side. R., medallion, 20 and medallion below. L., same as right.
 792. \$50. C., two females seated, ships, barrel, bales, sheaf, etc., 50 on medallion each side. R., Ceres standing, 50 below. L., medallion, 50 above and below.
 793. \$100. C., eagle on the limb of a tree, C each side. R., female standing in a niche. L., medallion, 100 above and below.

Railroad Bank.

Timber Cutters' Bank.

794. 20c. R., 20 above. L., TWENTY CENTS across, 20 at left of top center. Type-set. Jan. 1, 1863.
 795. 25c. Similar to 794. Jan. 1, 1863.
 796. 75c. Have no description.
 797. \$1. C., man on horseback, negroes gathering turpentine in forest. R., sailor seated on bale, 1 above. L., negroes picking cotton, 1 above. ONE in red.
 798. \$1. Similar to 797. ONE outlined in green lathework covering most of note.
 799. \$2. C., negro woman carrying boy and apron full of tobacco leaves, 2 each side, ducks between signatures. R., sailor boy, 2 above. L., girl seated at table with dinner horn, 2 above. TWO in red.
 800. \$2. Similar to 799. Green print. (Description by Andrews.)
 801. \$5. R., men on a raft, one playing fiddle, one dancing, steamboat, etc., 5 above. L., female floating above a river, steamboat, houses, cars, cattle, etc., 5 in red.
 802. \$5. Similar to 801. 5 outlined in green lathework covering most of note.
 803. \$10. C., two females seated, factory at right, cattle at left. R., 10 above and below. L., female portrait, 10 above. TEN outlined in green lathework covering most of note.
 804. \$20. C., men with horse and cart gathering corn, colt and horse. R., half-length of female, 20 above. L., portrait of female holding a dove, 20 above. TWENTY outlined in green lathework covering most of note.
 805. \$50. C., farmer, boy, girl, horses, etc., train. R., girl's head below.

ST. MARYS.**Bank of St. Marys.**

806. 12 ½c. Have no description.
 807. 25c. Have no description.
 808. \$5. Have no description.
 809. \$20. Have no description.

SPARTA.**Thomas M. Turner's Bank.****THOMASVILLE.****Cotton Planters Bank of Georgia.**

810. 25c. Have no description.
 811. 50c. 50 at right and left of bank's name. Type-set. May 9, 1862.
 812. \$1. R. and L., ONE DOLLAR across. Type-set. Nov. 20, 1862.
 813. \$2. Similar to 812. Nov. 20, 1862.
 814. \$10. Have no description.

Edward Remmington's Bank.**WASHINGTON.****Bank of the State of Georgia.**

815. \$5. Similar to 562.
 816. \$5. Similar to 564.
 817. \$10. Similar to 565.
 818. \$10. Similar to 566.
 819. \$20. Similar to 567.
 820. \$20. Similar to 568.
 821. \$100. Similar to 570.

WEST POINT.**J. M. Reed's Bank.**

John D. Whitner's Bank.

Location of issue unknown or not given on notes.

Georgia Railroad Company.

822. 5c. Have no description.

Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

823. \$3. Have no description.

Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

824. \$2. Have no description.
825. \$3. Have no description.

Wills Valley Railroad Company.

826. 25c. R., 25 CENTS above, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS across R. and L. December 11, 1861. Railroad train across center.
827. 25c. C., train. R. and L., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in panel across. Feb. 1, 1862.
828. 25c. C., train going right, 25 TWENTY-FIVE CENTS 25 above. R. and L., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS across. March 1, 1862. Type-set.
829. 25c. C., train going left, 25 in red each side, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in red below. L., in panel, "By Authority of the Legislature" in three lines across. April 1, 1862. Type-set.
830. 50c. Similar to 829. April 1, 1862.
831. 50c. Similar to 829. July 1st, 1862.
832. \$1. L., train. April 1, 1862. Type-set.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Medals and Decorations.

(Collected from the Press, by M. Sorensen.)

William Loeb, Jr., former secretary to President Roosevelt and now acting president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announces that the organization soon will present the first of the gold medals to be awarded annually for distinguished public service in those fields of activity that especially interested the distinguished American. The medals are to be 3½ inches in diameter and will bear on one side a profile of Theodore Roosevelt, and on the other side a flaming sword with the inscription: "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

The designer of the medal is James Earl Fraser, whose statue of Alexander Hamilton for the Treasury Department, in Washington, D. C., will be unveiled in the near future and whose bust of Roosevelt in the Capitol, just outside the Senate chamber, is well known.

The medal is to be annually awarded for the greatest service to the American people in three out of the following seven fields: 1. Administration of public office. 2. Development of public and international law. 3. Promotion of industrial peace. 4. Conservation of natural resources. 5. Promotion of the welfare of women and children. 6. The study of natural history and the promotion of outdoor life. 7. Development in the American character of those qualities of courage, foresight, initiative and patriotism associated with Colonel Roosevelt's name.

"The list is not necessarily final," said Mr. Loeb. "It is, as the lawyers say, subject to advice of counsel, the counsel in this case being the great American public. The trustees hope that the admirers of Colonel Roosevelt throughout the country will feel impelled to make suggestions."

A committee has been appointed by Mr. Loeb to consider suggestions presented by the public and to designate the three men or women who have,

in its judgment, rendered the greatest public service during 1922 in the fields already outlined.

In the name of the Veteran Firemen of San Francisco, five gold medals that had been awarded to various fire fighters for heroism were presented to the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum by Mayor Rolph recently. The medals had been turned over by the owners to the Veteran Firemen and were the gift of that organization to the museum. San Francisco's oldest firemen gathered together in the park to witness the presentation and take part in the program.

For his discovery in applying chemical compounds to reduce the gaseous detonation or "knocks" in automobile engines, Thomas Midgley, of Dayton, Ohio, received the Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. Midgley, who is 32 years old, is the youngest recipient of the medal, established by William H. Nichols in 1903 and since awarded to 15 men for achievements in various branches of chemistry.

During the late World War Germany distributed the Iron Cross lavishly, and as a consequence the country is full of this decoration.

Great Britain is evidently trying to catch up distributing her war decorations, according to a recent press report. More than 14,000,000 medals have been awarded by the British Government to men and women who served the country with distinction during the great war. The total length of ribbon on these medals would extend 1800 miles. Among the decorations awarded are 360,000 1914 Stars, 145,000 clasps to the 1914 Star, 1,780,000 are 1914-15 Stars, 4,700,000 British War Medals, and 2,550,000 Victory Medals. Great quantities of medals were sent to Canada and the dominions to soldiers and nurses who distinguished themselves.

Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, the direct descendant of the famous old express and banking company, for which the pony express carried dispatches in the sixties, will present a gold medal to each of the 60 participants in the coming revival of the pony express.

Apparently there is no solution to the mystery surrounding a brass medal issued in 1674 for the purpose of attracting settlers to Johnstown, Va., which was found several years ago in the bottom of a small stream in Northeastern Utah by a prospector. The accepted theory, however, is that it was brought across the continent by Indians. The medal is the property of Ray Hunt of Elko, Nev., and on one side it has the legend, "Johnstown Produce. Corn-Tobac." and bears the serial number CCXXXI. On the other side there is an Indian head not unlike that on our former one-cent piece.

Meritorious service in the Fresno, Cal., Fire Department, both by individuals and companies, will be recognized by the award of trophy medals for individuals and bronze plaques for the best companies. An individual merit medal will be awarded annually to the member of the department of the rank of captain or lower who performs the most meritorious service during the year, and a bronze plaque, to be posted in the house, will be given the company showing the greatest efficiency and improvement generally during the year.

Oressa Anderson, a 15-year-old Girl Scout, who rescued seven children from burning buildings last summer, has been awarded the gold medal of the Safety Institute of America for "the most notable act of heroism in New York in 1922." She also received the bronze cross, the highest life-saving honor of the Scouts.

GUTTAG BROS. HAVE NEW ADDRESS.

Gutttag Bros., Numismatists and dealers in Foreign Money and Foreign Exchange, who have been located at 52 Wall Street for many years, have removed to 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

MR. S. H. CHAPMAN ON THE COINS OF 1792.

In the article in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST by P. C. Clark on United States pattern coins I notice an error in the statement, "None of the pattern coins made in 1792 was adopted." He mentions in the paragraph above this the striking of the first pattern coin was the half dime of 1792, then mentions it being taken from Washington's private plate, etc. Washington's own message to Congress shows that it was regularly issued. Washington's words were: "There has been a beginning of coinage in the issuance of half dimes," and the cent of the same design was evidently in circulation, for three of the eight specimens known I know to have turned up from merchants' tills and of being the same weight, 208 grains, as the cents of 1793. The wreath variety reverse is the same design as the reverse of the 1792, and by the same hand.

In a mint record, under the date of November 17, 1792, is this entry: "Struck a small quantity of copper coin," which gives us an official record that such coins were struck and evidently for circulation. No comment was made on whether they were trial pieces or pattern pieces. The word "quantity" also means more than a few pieces. The half dimes today are barely very rare—I estimate from 50 to 100 specimens known, far too many to be merely a pattern of the time.

S. H. CHAPMAN.

MONROE DOCTRINE CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR.

During May 172,000 Monroe Doctrine Centennial commemorative half dollars were struck at the San Francisco Mint and the distribution began in June. The act authorizing this issue provided that not more than 300,000 pieces should be coined.



Obverse—The conjoined heads of President James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Below, "MONROE ADAMS," the names separated by two links. To left, "IN GOD WE TRUST." To right, "1923" with San Francisco mint mark below. Around upper circumference, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Around lower circumference, "HALF DOLLAR."

Reverse—A representation of the Western Hemisphere. In the field, faint lines intended to represent ocean currents. To the left, a scroll or parchment and quill pen separating the dates "1823 1923." Around upper circumference, "MONROE DOCTRINE CENTENNIAL." Around lower circumference, "LOS ANGELES." A monogram, probably that of the designer, is on the reverse.

The portrait of John Quincy Adams conjoined with that of President Monroe is appropriate because Adams was Secretary of State in Monroe's Cabinet when the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated.

The Western Hemisphere on the coins is a reproduction of a design used several years ago in lithographic and other forms for Pan-American publicity work. Two females are used to represent North and South America, their positions and draperies being made to conform to the outlines of the two continents. The female representing North America is in a rather uncomfortable sitting position with her right hand extended to the female representing South America, who is in an awkward upright position. The right hand of North America is holding out an olive branch to South America, which forms the Isthmus of Panama. Much of the effect of the reverse design is lost by the absence of detail—a common fault when a coin design is made from a sculptor's model.

On the whole, the coin has little or nothing about it that can be severely criticized. It is the equal of most of the recent souvenir issues and superior to some of them. In excellence of design and execution the Lincoln half dollar of 1918 continues to hold first place among the commemorative half dollars.

As stated in our February, 1923, issue, the moving-picture industry is the force behind the Monroe Doctrine Centennial coins. A Historical Revue and Motion Picture Exposition commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine was held at Los Angeles during June, from which a series of educational films were made.

DENOMINATIONS OF THE NEW LATVIAN COINS.

Regarding the new Latvian coins illustrated in our April issue, President Wormser is in receipt of a letter from Huguenin Freres & Co., of La Locle, Switzerland, the firm which struck them, stating that bronze and nickel coins only have been struck, a total of 69,000,000 pieces. Designs have been made for a silver and gold coinage, which probably will not be realized for a long time. In the Latvian language the correct spelling of the denominations is said by this firm to be as follows: 1 Santims; 2 and 5 Santimi; 10, 20 and 50 Santimu. No explanation is given as to why the plural of "Santims" should be both "Santimi" and "Santimu."

BIG DENOMINATION FOR WESTPHALIAN COINS.

We have become accustomed to huge denominations in what is called money in Germany. Heretofore these many-cypher denominations have been confined to paper money. Last month we illustrated a coin of 200 mark denomination. It is also reported that a coin of 1000 mark is in process of coinage, and now comes a report from Berlin that Westphalia is now striking coins of the denomination of 10,000 mark. The dispatch says:

"Westphalia has begun minting a 10,000-mark coin, made of a low-value metal, for which Berlin numismatists are already paying as high as 100,000 paper marks. Gilded, the Westphalian 10,000-mark piece has the appearance of a gold coin. One side bears an image of Baron Heinrich von Stein, who, as Prussian Minister late in the eighteenth century, did much for Westphalia's industrial, mining and agricultural development. The other side is ornamented with a rearing horse of the Westphalian coat-of-arms."

From the above description it appears that the design will be similar to those for 1, 5 and 10 mark issued for Westphalia a year or more ago and which were illustrated in our June, 1922, issue.

NEW YORK MISSES OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUVENIR COIN.

One of the New York papers recently published the following, showing that if there was a wider knowledge of souvenir coins, the purpose for which they are struck, and the apparent ease with which authority for their issue can be obtained, New York City might have had a souvenir coin for her Silver Jubilee:

"The appearance yesterday in the financial district of a new half dollar piece, minted in connection with the Los Angeles Centennial, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, suggested to some of those whose business for the day was slack that perhaps the backers of Greater New York's Silver Jubilee had missed a trick. One hundred thousand of the new coins have been issued and 200,000 more are authorized. And as the price is fixed at \$1, quite a profit accrues to the interests running the celebration."

QUEEN OF ITALY ALSO A COIN COLLECTOR.

In a recent letter from Mr. A. G. Heaton to General Secretary Swanson he gives an extract from a letter recently received from a lady traveling in Italy, which shows that the Queen of Italy is interested in coins as well as the King. The extract follows:

"I see that The Nutshell mentions the King of Italy as a keen collector. You should know that the Queen is also, for last winter when she was on the French Riviera she visited a dealer in antiquities and asked to see his collection of coins. Upon the dealer showing it, she wished to buy some of them, but he declined selling them until a gentleman in waiting informed him who she was, when he said that while he would not sell them he hoped her Majesty would graciously accept without price any she desired. As a result, his daughter was invited as a guest at the Quirinal Palace for the wedding of the princess this spring. The papers were full of the affair at the time, as the hospitality extended to a young girl of the people on such an occasion was an extraordinary courtesy."

ERROR ON STATE OF ALABAMA \$1 NOTE.

John E. Morse, of Hadley, Mass., sends a specimen of the \$1 State of Alabama note, dated January 1, 1863 (Bradbeer No. 10), with the serial letter L inverted. The serial letters on these notes are in Old English type nearly a half inch in height, and for this reason the error is noticeable at a glance. Mr. Morse says he has handled many of these notes and this is the first time he has noticed the error.

RUSSIAN GOLD COIN WITH TWO DENOMINATIONS.

With the currency of Russia of late years almost worthless, the coins of that country of former years, particularly those struck in the precious metals, have a greater interest than they formerly possessed.

We illustrate here a gold coin of that country, said to be the largest coin ever struck in Russia in that metal. Photographs from which it is illustrated come from Miss Hilda Hein, of St. Louis, Mo., who would be glad to have further information regarding the issue. She says that according to a report of the Director of the Russian Mint at St. Petersburg, only 225 specimens were struck. The coins are said to have been made especially for presentation purposes by Czar Nicholas II.



The piece is about the same size and weight as the United States gold \$20 and is dated 1902. The denomination is 37 rubles 50 kopecks and also 100 francs. The double denomination of Russian rubles and French francs is an unusual feature.

Curator Wood, of the American Numismatic Society, is of the opinion that another denomination of 25 rubles was also issued and says that the coins bear three different dates two or three years apart. He says that they were never put in circulation and were really patterns.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

A collection of types of medals presented to members of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps for service during the Spanish-American War and the Boxer Rebellion has been completed by Jewry Kaufman, 1710 Wallace street, Philadelphia. They have been mounted on a piece of wood taken from the cabin of the old battleship Maine and will be presented to the Historical Society of Valley Forge.

In the collection is a replica of the medallion presented to Admiral Dewey by the Government as an expression of gratitude for his skill in directing the American ships at the battle of Manila Bay. In the center of the group is a reproduction of the medallion of President McKinley, struck off by order of Congress.

The collection includes medals presented to volunteer and National Guard organizations by the States of Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Missouri. Above and below the central medallion of President McKinley appear the official badges of the United Spanish War Veterans.

A medal presented to service men of the Spanish War for meritorious service is in the group, which also includes copies of medals given for reenlistment in the Philippines, a medal for participation in the Cuban Occupation and a medal presented to Admiral Dewey by the people of the United States. The money for that medal was raised by popular subscription.

The badges awarded for service in China have a yellow ribbon. Many American soldiers, sailors and marines received these awards for bravery during the Boxer uprising. That type of medal was awarded to the first few men to enter Peking.

Special permission from Congress was required to reproduce some of the insignia. The service ribbons worn in lieu of medals are not uncommon on the tunics of veterans who still wear the blue or the olive drab.

Mr. Kaufman was aided in making his collection by James A. Hess, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard at League Island, who obtained duplicates of medals worn by officers and enlisted men of the navy who served overseas in the early days of this century.

In the collection there is a medal presented to the family of Lieutenant Victor Blue, American commander of the destroyer Winslow, which was nearly sunk by Spanish gunfire near Cardenas in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. The medal depicts another vessel hauling the disabled ship to safety.

The collection is said to be one of the most complete of its kind in the country. The only group of medals which contains more representative types of decorations is the collection at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY MEDAL OF SWEDISH CITY.

Below is illustrated a handsome medal struck last year commemorating the founding of the city of Umea, Sweden.



The obverse has a portrait of King Gustavus II Adolphus, with inscription, the translation of which is "The City of Umea, 1622. In Commemoration of Its Founder. 1922." (Three hundredth anniversary.) The reverse has the crest of the city. The medal is struck in bronze, size of illustration, and was designed by Eric Lindberg. J. deL.

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

\$50 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "C"; plate No. 11, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Grant. This is a dangerous counterfeit, printed from photo-mechanical plates on two pieces of paper—a thin and a thick piece, between which silk threads have been distributed. The most noticeable defects are in the portrait of Grant. There is a glaring white spot in the left eyebrow, and the gray patches in the beard are too pronounced. The number of the specimen at hand is G1431859A, and we are advised that all specimens so far discovered bear this same number. The figures in this number are irregularly placed and are out of alignment. Great care should be exercised in accepting bills of this description. So far their circulation is confined to the Middle West.

MR. WISMER FAVORS INCREASE IN DUES AND SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I believe that the price of THE NUMISMATIST is too low to enable the editor and business manager to publish a magazine that will attract more attention and better please the collectors and subscribers. The subscription price should be at least \$4 a year, with an attractive cover design for each issue, and it should be placed on news stands at 50 cents a copy. I believe this would do more to get new readers than anything else.

Collectors are willing to pay high prices for fine coins. They should be just as willing to pay for a fine and attractive magazine. If you want something worth while you will have to pay for it.

I also suggest that the annual dues of the Association should be raised to \$1 a year. The initiation fee should be \$5. We should impress the new member with the idea that he is getting something worth while, and not that he is joining for the accommodation of a friend because it does not cost much.

Yours for a magazine that you will be proud to show to anyone.

D. C. WISMER.

Hatfield, Pa., June 7, 1923.

TOKENS OF AN AGRICULTURAL CHARITY COLONY.

From O. P. Eklund, Spokane, Wash., comes a set of tokens in use at the Agricultural Charity Colony at Hoogstraeten, Merxplas, Belgium, the type of which is illustrated here.



Obverse—HOOGSTRAETEN. MERXPLAS. The value on a checkered field.

Reverse—COLONIES AGRICOLES DE BIENFAISANCE. The value on a checkered field.

The denominations are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 centimes and 1 franc. The latter piece is struck in copper, the others in brass, all on unusually thick planchets.

GERMAN COINS FOR 1000 MARK NOT YET IN CIRCULATION.

That Germany has struck coins of the denomination of 1000 mark is indicated in a special cable to the New York Times from Berlin under date of May 6. Reference is made in the dispatch to the 200-mark coin, which was illustrated in our issue of last month. The dispatch says that the Reichbank's holdings of thirteen billion marks in token money—accumulated, according to the weekly statements, since the beginning of March—consist mostly of coins for 1,000 and 200 marks. Of these only the 200 mark coins are thus far in circulation. The bank decided on this coinage in the mistaken belief that the mark had been surely stabilized and that the metal value of the coins could not exceed their nominal face value.

SALE OF THE BECKWITH COLLECTION OF CENTS.

The set of large United States cents formed by Dr. Henry W. Beckwith, of New Haven, Conn., and sold by S. H. Chapman, at Philadelphia, on April 27, brought a total of \$5565. This is said to be the largest amount for which a set of cents of equal size has ever sold at auction. The collection contained 119 pieces, each sold separately, an average of \$46.76 apiece.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1923.

- 2535 Isedor Segal, 2010½ First Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 2536 Chas. A. Dietz, St. James Hotel, DuBois, Pa.
 2537 L. R. Eberhart, 101 West Union St., Punxsutawney, Pa.
 2538 Clifford S. Le Vake, 251 Rice St., Alliance, Ohio.
 2539 Jacob Levin, 615 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 20, 1923. If no objections are received prior to August 1, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the August issue:

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Geo. F. Taft (U. S., not silver or gold), 132 Brighton Ave., Alliston, Mass.	F. H. Shumway J. M. Swanson
Jas. G. Macallister (General), 3400 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.	John B. Boss J. M. Swanson
C. G. Auer (U. S. Coins and Medals, also Lincoln items), 1605 N. Union St., Decatur, Ill.	Farran Zerbe J. M. Swanson
S. H. Nicholson (General), 2020 N. Lowber St., Decatur, Ill.	Farran Zerbe J. M. Swanson
Geo. L. Rickert, Calmar, Iowa	J. Gutttag J. M. Swanson
Mrs. Anna G. Whipple (Commemorative Coins and Medals) 922 E. Cook St., Springfield, Ill.	Farran Zerbe J. M. Swanson
Dewitt W. Smith, 625 S. Second St., Springfield, Ill.	Farran Zerbe J. M. Swanson
Elmer E. Johnson (American Gold Coins), Elks' Club, Long Beach, Cal.	F. R. Fancher J. M. Swanson
Jos. B. Drake (General), Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geo. Zimmermann Perley W. Locker
Chas. A. Hunt (U. S. Coins of all kinds), 257 Rosemont Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.	J. Gutttag Henry Chapman
A. B. Triggs, Yass, N. S. W., Australia	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson
Jos. E. Helfrich (Coins and Currency), 67 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.	E. A. Hoare J. M. Swanson
Constante J. Ribeiro, 95 Titus St., Valley Falls, R. I.	Julius Gutttag F. A. Livingston

Changes of Address.

Carl W. Utter, Long Beach, Cal., to Upland, Cal., R. D. #1.
 Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, 107 South Ave., to 133 South Av., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Andrew Hanes, Jr., 54 Sussex St., to 251 Pine St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Gustaf Polson, from 446 E. Lewis St., Fort Wayne, Ind., to 7 Chester Ave., Waltham, Mass.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

22 Camp Street, Newark, N. J., June 20, 1923.

ROUTE TO THE CONVENTION FROM NEW YORK.

I noticed in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST the announcement of the holding of the A. N. A. Convention at Montreal and advising that members, who intended going from New York City, should try to arrange to go in a party to "relieve the long and tiresome railroad ride." I think this gives a false impression of the trip, because it is one of the most beautiful railroad rides in the world.

On the morning train leaving New York at 8.30, if you sit on the left-

hand side you have the beautiful views along the Hudson River, with, on the lower reaches, the Palisades, West Point, the great Northern Gateway of Storm King, the Catskills, and the lovely upper region views to Albany, where you can change over to the right-hand side of the car, of which you will have an opportunity in the day coach; pass through Saratoga; a glimpse of Fort Ticonderoga, and all the afternoon you will be running along the western edge of Lake Champlain, generally high above the water, with the most beautiful views across the lake to the mountains of Vermont, and with occasional glimpses of the Adirondacks on left side of the train; and as the trip takes just 12 hours, it should always be taken by day. In the forenoon the train is in the shade of the east bank, and in the afternoon of the west bank. I have been going up this way to my summer home in the Adirondacks for the last 25 years and enjoy the beauty of the ride as much as ever.

Another way to suggest would be to take the day boat from New York at 9 A. M., due at Albany about 6 P. M., stay over night at Albany, or go on to Saratoga and stay there all night, and then go on to Montreal the next day. If you return this way, the boat arrives in New York at 6 P. M., and trains can then be taken for other points.

Yours truly,

S. H. CHAPMAN.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Fellow Members of the A. N. A.:

Your Committee on Nominations this year requests the hearty co-operation of every member in sending in nominations for the different officers.

It is thought, if possible, to elect a representative of each numismatic club or society for one of the several offices which will come up for election at our annual Convention to be held in Montreal on August 25.

In sending in your nominations we respectfully request that you pick out men who will work hard to further the interests of the A. N. A. and numismatics in general. Send in your nominations at once.

Yours for the best A. N. A. Convention.

F. C. C. BOYD, Chairman;

DR. J. M. HENDERSON,

ALDEN S. BOYER,

Nominations Committee.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the A. N. A. not only feels obliged to be present at the Convention in Montreal but looks forward with delight in expectation of seeing the smiling, happy faces of friends, fellow members in the A. N. A., and their wives and families, which are not to be forgotten.

A Few Reminders.

If you intend to make nominations for officers in the coming election, do not wait too long.

If you must send a proxy instead of attending the Convention yourself, study it and fill it out properly and mail it as soon as possible after receiving it.

If during the Convention or at any time before or after you wish to propose new members for the A. N. A., see that their application blanks are properly filled out and check sent to the General Secretary.

Apply to your District Secretary or to the General Secretary for such application blanks, if you need them.

Support the A. N. A. with good work on your part, both moral and financial, and come with a glad hand to Montreal to meet your closest friends.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

22 Camp Street, Newark, N. J.

Montreal Convention of the A. N. A.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, TO THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923.

Arrangements for the entertainment of visitors attending the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in Montreal from August 25 to August 30, are being perfected by Mr. Ludger Gravel. The program is not yet completed, but with Mr. Gravel in charge, assisted by Mr. Renaud and other Montreal members, those who anticipate being present may rest assured that there will be a number of social features and that there will be no dull moments. Those who were present at the Montreal Convention in 1909 will remember that on several occasions when Mr. Gravel stood in the center of the lobby of old St. Lawrence Hall Hotel and announced "All aboard-d-d-d!" it meant that the special car provided for our members was at the door for one of the sightseeing tours or to convey us to one of the many interesting points of interest in or near Montreal. Old St. Lawrence Hall is no more, but it will be the same jovial, genial Ludger Gravel in charge, and this year his base of operations will be the lobby of the Windsor Hotel, one of the finest in all Canada.



WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL.
Headquarters A. N. A. Convention.

Single room, without bath	\$3.00
Double room, without bath	\$5.00
Single room, with bath	\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00
Double room, with bath	\$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00

The program, so far as arranged, will include the following:

Saturday, August 25—Registration of members with the General Secretary at the Windsor Hotel, and the installation of exhibits at the Chateau de Ramezay, where the sessions of the Convention will be held.

Sunday, August 26—Visit to the Fort de Chambly.

Monday, August 27—In the morning, opening of the Convention sessions.

In the evening, "Diner d'Habitant" at the Club Laval on the Lake.

Tuesday, August 28—Business sessions. In the evening, a smoker and concert.

Wednesday, August 29—Business sessions.

Thursday, August 30—Reception at the Chateau de Ramezay.

Under date of June 16 Mr. Gravel writes that other features will be added to the program as soon as arrangements can be made, and in the August issue we hope to be able to publish the program in full.

Members who desire to send their exhibits by express can do so, addressed to Ludger Gravel, care Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Quebec, where they will be cared for until the owner's arrival.

Should those taking exhibits with them have any difficulty at the Custom House, they should promptly call up Mr. Gravel. It is not expected, however, that there will be any annoyance or delay in this respect.

Mr. Gravel requests that members do their best to make the exhibit a large and attractive one, as many visitors are expected.

If anyone wants information of any kind regarding the exhibit or Convention details, Mr. Gravel will be glad to give it. His address is 26 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal.

Mr. Gravel would also like information as to whether members would like to make a trip to Quebec after the Convention. He will be glad to arrange for accommodations on the boat for any who want to make the trip, and if a party can be arranged he will provide a program for their entertainment in Quebec.

SUMMER TIME, VACATION TIME, CONVENTION TIME!

On to Montreal for August 25th.

The days are getting warmer, all of us are getting restless at our daily tasks and the "Wanderlust" is upon us. All **GOOD** numismatists are turning their eyes and their thoughts to "The Lady of the North," where both a cool time and a hot time are promised us.

Every member of our Association should make his or her vacation plans so as to include attendance at our annual Convention. If you have been at our Conventions before, we are sure you will be there again to renew old acquaintances and friendships, to see the sights of the program which our Montreal committee is preparing as a surprise for us, and to talk and do numismatics, sometimes on the side and a good part of the time in the open.

If you are a neophyte, be sure to be on hand in order to get acquainted with us and to gain the experience of our Convention joys. Glad and congenial hearts will welcome you, and after that you will never miss an A. N. A. Convention again.

Just by way of facts and figures, our registered membership attendance at Chicago in 1920 was 79; at Boston in 1921, 99, and at New York in 1922, 96. Let us get together in a united effort to beat all previous records, so that this year we may pass well beyond the century mark in our Convention attendance.

Still, that is not enough. The President wants you to bring some presents with you for the Convention: Each A. N. A. member a new member; a Life Membership Certificate as an evidence of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Association; and last, but not least, a well-picked selection as a Convention exhibit, in order just to add your mite of contribution to the numismatic, educational and scientific objects of our gathering.

The President has inside information that the Montreal committee is hard at work, with a view to your most joyful social entertainment. The Committee on Convention Papers is preparing a splendid literary program, and everything is set for your full enjoyment of Convention days, so that it only depends upon you to make a very slight personal effort to lend your Association your presence. If you have a good subject for a paper which you would like to deliver at the Convention, be sure to write to Charles Markus, Chairman of the Committee on Papers, 1513 West 12th St., Davenport, Iowa.

If you have any favorites whom you wish to nominate for the various offices, be sure to send in your nominations to J. M. Swanson, General Secretary, 22 Camp Street, Newark, N. J.

If you have any thoughts in your mind for the improvement of our Association work or for the good of the A. N. A. in general, the Convention is the place and time to put them before the membership, and be sure to be on hand to talk about it.

If you have a fine collection to display, be sure to bring it with you so that we may all see it and share in the enjoyment of your treasures. If it is a very fine exhibit, there may be a surprise in store for you.

Be sure to bring yourself, your folks and your numismatics to Montreal and meet and greet us there on August 25th, 1923.

Au revoir,

MORITZ WORMSER,
President, American Numismatic Association.

SUMMER TIME, VACATION TIME, CONVENTION TIME!

On to Montreal for August 25th.

THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF COINS.

The following letters have been received by Mr. Moritz Wormser, President of the American Numismatic Association, relating to the transfer of the collection of coins for many years on display at the Philadelphia Mint to the National Museum in Washington:

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, May 30, 1923.

Dear Sir—I received your letter of May 14, 1923, and am glad to have this expression from the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association approving the transfer of the mint collection of coins from Philadelphia to the National Museum at Washington. This is a national collection, and the Treasury feels that it clearly belong in the National Museum, particularly now that the mints have been permanently closed to visitors. The transfer of the collection to Washington has already been completed, and I understand that it will shortly be on view at the National Museum.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. W. MELLON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Moritz Wormser, Esq.,
President, The American Numismatic Association,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Washington, D. C., June 7th, 1923.

Mr. Moritz Wormser,
President, The American Numismatic Association,
95 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir—My attention has been called by Mr. T. T. Belote, our Curator of History, to the very sincere and hearty cooperation of the American Numismatic Association in connection with the transfer to the National Museum of the collection of numismatic material formerly in the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, Pa.

You are, of course, already aware that the transfer has been accomplished, and I wish to express to you my very sincere and full appreciation of the helpful attitude of your Association. There can be no doubt that the placing of this exceptionally interesting and valuable collection in the National Museum, where it will be seen and appreciated by many thousands more than was the case in Philadelphia, will mark a great step forward in the general interest of the American public in the science of numismatics.

Again thanking you for your interest and assuring you that the National Museum will be glad to cooperate in every possible way with your Association in connection with the future development of the national numismatic collection, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. deC. RAVENEL,

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
In Charge of National Museum.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 19. Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., LL.D., etc., President in the chair.

Mr. Leonard Burrows was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited a denarius of Severus II believed to be the only known silver coin of the Emperor.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed the obverse of a dupondius of Nero, reverse blank, weight 455 grains.

Mr. George F. Hill read a paper on "Greek Coins Acquired by the British Museum in 1922." By far the most important of these is the Syracusan decadrachm by the "new artist," presented by Mr. E. P. Thompson. Other important coins were a tetradrachm of Mende from the recent find; a small coin of Hymnus, King of Scythia; tetradrachms of Melos and Tenedos; a bronze coin of Nerva of Cyme with the title Caesarea, and a coin of My-

tilene of Elagabalus giving Aurelia as the second name of Annia Faustina.

The President reported that he had conveyed the Society's protest against charging admission to the British Museum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and that the proposal had since been dropped. He had also once more drawn attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the silver coinage.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 17. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., F.B.A., etc., President in the Chair.

Mr. C. G. Blunt was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Frederick A. Harrison showed a series of coins illustrating the history of the Netherlands for 400 years from the time when they were joined to the Duchy of Burgundy to the formation of the present kingdom of Holland and Belgium.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher showed a series of 180 Dublin seventeenth century tokens, a rare Burmese half anna, type dragon, and a Russian beard token of Peter the Great.

Mr. W. H. Valentine showed a series of Easter currencies of strange shapes.

Sir Charles Oman showed a series of talers of the younger Hapsburg branch in Austria and the succeeding house of Lorraine-Hapsburg.

Mr. J. Mavrogordato showed a tetradrachm of Athens (480-450 B. C.), a drachm of 450-431 B. C., an early fourth century tetradrachm of Samos and a didrachm of Syracuse 344-317 B. C., and two very rare copper coins of Syracuse, reverse dog and horse, respectively.

Mr. H. Garside showed a five-pound pattern of 1839 and the New South Wales "holey" dollar of 1813.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited some later Roman bronze coins from Gallienus to Constantine, and a specimen of the Constantine the Great medallion, (Cohen No. 483, Gnechi Plate 130, No. 6). Obverse, CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG., draped bust to r. Reverse, SALVS REIP, in exergue DANVBIVS, Constantine advancing over a bridge preceded by Victory with trophy, a suppliant barbarian kneeling on one knee in front. Below the bridge a river god. Mr. Walters read the following note: "The only other example of this medallion which Cohen quotes is in the French Cabinet, and is reproduced by Gnechi in photographic illustration. Cohen states that it is 'cast from the antique,' but he does not know where the original is to be found. The example I now exhibit was found in 1916 in a field at Westerham, in Kent, by a farm hand, and it came into the hands of a small local dealer in antiques. Being much corroded, this man ignorantly 'cleaned' it by putting it in spirits of salts, which has greatly injured it, although after seven years it has somewhat recovered its original tone.

"The obverse is from the same die as the Paris example, but the reverse is apparently from a different one. The Paris medallion is more spread than mine, which has had the edge beaten up.

"Gibbon recalls that in A. D. 322 Constantine, with the intention of chastising the Goths, who, with their allies, the Samatians, had invaded the territories of the empire after previous victories at the head of his legions, passed the Danube, having repaired the bridge that had been constructed by Trajan, penetrated into the strongest recesses of Dacia, and when he had inflicted a severe revenge condescended to give peace to the suppliant Goths, and, according to Euschi, added by his victorious arms all Scythia to the Roman Empire.

"I think that the medallion in question clearly commemorates these events in the reign of Constantine, and also I think that the accompanying one refers to the same campaign, as the type of the Emperor riding over the prostrate foe is evidently inspired by the well known type of Trajan commemorating the conquest of Dacia."

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited three very rare coins: (1) A billon coin of Tetricus, father and son, having the head of each side by side on the obverse and reading IMPP TETRICI PII AVGG.; reverse, Hope walking to the left holding a flower and raising her robe, SPES PVBLICA; in the exergue the letter P. Unknown to Cohen. Formerly in the Weber collection. (2) A silver coin of Cornelia Supera, who is supposed to have been the wife of Aemilian. Obverse, her bust to the right, C. CORNEL SVPERA AVG. Reverse, Vesta standing to the left holding a patera and a sceptre. A very rare coin and one of the finest (if not the finest) specimen known. Formerly in the Vierordt collection. (3) An Essex seventeenth century

token. Obverse, WILL. CLARKE, the Grocers' arms in centre; reverse, IN. ORSETT. 1659. W. P. C. in centre. He remarked this token was of unusual interest, inasmuch as it was unpublished; it was the first token known for this place, and it further proved that the token in Williamson (No. 284) reading WILLIAM . CLARKE . (the Grocer's arms) IN . OZED . 1659 (W. P. C.), which has hitherto been attributed to St. Osyth, should be placed to Orsett instead.

Mr. Pinches exhibited a number of recent medals, as follows: Sheffield University, Frank Wood Medal, by Metcalf; Liverpool University, Sports medal, by Allen, impression in lead of reverse; London Physical Society Medal, by Gillick; Glasgow School of Architecture Medal, in memory of a student, Arthur Leslie Hamilton, lieutenant H. L. I., killed in action, October 25, 1918, founded by his father, J. Whitelaw Hamilton, A. R. S. A.; School of Tropical Medicine Medal, by Pinches; St. Bartholomew's Hospital Octocentenary Celebration Medal, by C. L. Martwell, A. R. A.; Kosciuszko Celebration Medal, by Gillick; Pig Breeders' Association Medal, by Maryon.

The President showed series of coins of Trajan Decius, Postumus and Aurelian, to illustrate the use of radiate and laureate crown to differentiate denominations. In the "double sestertius" of Trajan Decius he saw the forerunner of the largest brass of Postumus and of Aurelian (both with radiate heads).

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, June 8th, 1923, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Frey, Guttag, Gonzales, Kohler, Merritt, Miller, Montgomery, Newell, Robertson, Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Wormser. Mr. Wormser, Jr., visiting.

The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

The exhibits were:

Mr. Elliott Smith: \$5 bill, dated January 4th, 1882, of the Lincoln National Bank, New York, signed by Thomas L. James, who was Postmaster-General of the United States.

Mr. Boyd: 5 and 10 cent envelopes for stamps, issued by Harpel, Pr., Cincinnati. These envelopes were used prior to the issue of fractional currency.

Mr. Blake: 1000-rouble note (Bolshevik), dated 1919, bearing inscriptions in seven different languages.

Mr. Robertson: 1 mark of Sweden, 1606, with three languages on the reverse. Center, "Jehovah" in Hebrew; inner circle, "Jehovah Solatium Meum"; outer circle, "1 Mark Svenska."

Mr. Miller: Bi-lingual or poly-lingual specimens of Ionian Islands, Imperial India, Alwar State, Bombay, Ceylon, Muscat and Oman, Egypt, German East Africa, Mombasa, Tunis, Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, Brunei, Dutch East Indies, Pulu Penang, Hongkong, Republic of China, Hu-peh, Kwang-Tung, Foo-Kien, etc., French Indo-China, Kiautschou, Japan, and Korea. Also, a rare token for 5/3, a Spanish dollar counterstamped "Paisley Dollar Society" and "Payable by W. Langmuir."

Mr. Guttag: The new Los Angeles (or Monroe Doctrine) Half Dollar.

Mr. Newell: Coin of Soli, 380 B. C., Tiribazus the Satrap, inscribed in Greek and Aramaic; tetradrachms of Antioch, Philip, Sr., Otacilia, and Philip, Jr., in Latin and Greek; Tyre, bronze of Antiochus IV, in Greek and Phoenician; Parthia, Volagaeses V, in Greek and Pahlavi; India, tetradrachms of Heliocles, Menander, Antialcidas, Archebias; square drachm of Philoxenus inscribed in Greek and Karoshti.

Mr. Wormser: Collection of 25 silver and 8 gold bi-lingual coins. New acquisitions: Transylvania, gold medal of Francis Rakoczy; double ducat of Gustavus Adolphus; two double thalers of Bremen and one of Hamburg; medal of Hamburg; Gluckstadt thaler; Eimbeck thaler.

Mr. Kohler: \$4 bill of the Bank of Montreal, dated 1871; \$10 bill of Citizens Bank of Louisiana, "Dix" on back.

Mr. Frey: Double paisa of Mohammed Ismail, Nawab of Jaora, with inscriptions in three languages—Persian, Nagari, and English. It bears the dates A. H. 1301, Samvat 1950, and A. D. 1893. A paisa of similar type,

dated 1894. Both of these pieces are rare. Also, the very rare half anna of Jhansi, issued by Mr. Bushby, the Government General Agent, A. H. 1196 (A. D. 1781). It has on the obverse a lion with a Persian inscription. On the reverse, "Aseht | Bushby | Saheb."

On motion made and carried, Mr. Wormser was asked to make a "write up" on his exceedingly interesting exhibit.

Mr. Blake, chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that the topic for the July meeting would be "Odd and High Denominations in Coins and Paper Money."

On behalf of the Store Card Committee, Mr. F. C. C. Boyd reported progress.

Mr. E. T. Newell, for the Ancient Coins Committee, supplemented his remarks at the last meeting by stating that the hoard of Roman gold coins and medallions referred to is now said to have been found last October in a brick field near Arras, in Northern France. The hoard is known to have contained about 200 aurei and at least 14 large gold medallions. Of these, about 50 coins and 9 medallions are now in the museum at Arras. The remainder have been dispersed. Basing conclusions on such varieties at present known, the hoard must have been buried not before B. C. 310 at the very earliest. It is said that the hoard will be described and published by M. Babelon.

For the Committee on Bibliography, Mr. Frey called attention to the number of very fine catalogues of ancient and modern coins which have been issued during the past few months, and enumerated the following: A. E. Cahn, April 16th, 1630 lots, 16 plates; Riechmann & Co., May 24th, 1065 lots, 40 plates; J. Schulman, June 11th, 1732 lots, 40 plates; Rene Godart Collection, June 14th, 312 lots, 16 plates; Naville & Co., June 18th, 3038 lots, 85 plates; C. & E. Canessa, June 28th, 1458 lots, 64 plates.

Mr. Theo. Leon, Chicago, Ill., was proposed for membership by Mr. F. C. C. Boyd and seconded by Mr. T. S. Miller. Mr. E. T. Newell proposed and Mr. M. Wormser seconded that Mr. William Chauncey Langdon, 195 Broadway, New York City, be admitted to membership. These applications will take the usual course.

Mr. Elliott Smith called attention to Mr. Lyman H. Low's sale to be held on the 9th inst., and proposed that a congratulatory telegram be sent to that gentleman by the Club. This suggestion met with unanimous approval, and the Secretary was instructed accordingly.

The chairman, Mr. J. M. Swanson, announced that Mr. E. T. Newell had been appointed to the Publicity Committee.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The nineteenth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, May 9th, at Weber's Restaurant. Meeting opened at 7.30, President Marcuson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Pombbsky, Bartlett, Joers, Gregg, Clark, Freeman, Hamilton, Bickford, Harvey, Jansen, Titus, Cathcart and Fisher. The club entertained as visitors Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, New York, member Board of Governors, and Mr. C. J. Cole, of New Jersey.

Mr. Elliott Smith, Park Avenue Hotel, who was proposed for membership by Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Cathcart, was elected.

Mr. A. J. Jansen, 2160 East 90th street, was elected to membership.

A letter from Charles Markus, of Davenport, Iowa, asking us to prepare a paper to be read at the annual convention, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Cathcart, Bickford and Fisher.

Miss Touschner, Assistant Secretary of the club, was presented with a Lafayette dollar.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd and Mr. C. J. Cole, under suspension of rules, were elected to membership.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Boyd: Octodrachm, 98 B. C., gold, Arsinoe II, fine specimen.

Mr. Pombbsky: India Stater; Italy, 40 lire, gold, 1808, Napoleon, Emperor; Austria, Franz-Josef, 20 Kr., 1873, gold; France, 1811, 20 fr., gold, Napoleon, Emperor; Russia, 7½ rubles, 1897, gold; early English stater, Roman period gold.

Mr. Bartlett: Fugio dollar, 1776; Fugio cent, 1787; a full set of commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Clark: Copper dollar, 1866; copper 5 cents, 1866; cent, 1850, with perforated center; Saxony, Frederick II, sponsor of Luther, 1518, a gem coin, silver.

Mr. Cathcart: A copy of the Verdun Medal, which was presented by an act of Congress to the City of Verdun, and which The Western Reserve Historical Society had just received through the courtesy of Mr. Ambrose Swasey. This is one of the most beautiful medals that America has produced in connection with the World War. Mr. Flanagan in his vivid portrayal of the struggle of the two heroic figures represented on the obverse could hardly be excelled.

The next meeting of the club will be held on June 6th, the first Wednesday of the month.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The twentieth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, June 6th, at Weber's Restaurant, at 7.30, President Marcuson presiding. The following were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Pombsky, Issitt, Freeman, Hamilton, Titus, Joers, Harley, Jansen and Fisher.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Miss Tauschner was elected to membership.

Application was received from Julius Gutttag, 52 Wall street, New York City, for membership.

The exhibits were:

Mr. Fisher: Grand Iron Cross of Germany with ring to be suspended around neck; Roman aes, beautifully patinated, fine specimen; gold Celtic ring money, size of half dollar; commemorative money of 300th anniversary of Romanoff dynasty, showing first and last Czars, uncirculated.

Mr. Marcuson: 5 kopeks, Catherine II, Russia; 10 kopeks, 1833; 5 kopeks, 1803; Cleveland and Hendricks 1884 campaign badge.

Mr. Joers: 25c., Second Issue, split fibre paper, gilt figures on reverse inverted; 25c., Third Issue, Fessenden, on pink paper, said to be the only instance of a United States bill on pink paper; 50c., Third Issue, Justice, red back, autographed signature, Colby and Spinner, the words "Register" and "Treasurer" omitted; probably unique.

Mr. Freeman: 1836 cent, uncirculated; 1837 cent, uncirculated; 1909 cent, eight varieties.

Mr. Titus: 1839, flying eagle dollar; 1801, 10 cents; 1793, chain cent.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 94th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, May 29th, 1923, at 8 o'clock, at No. 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. Members present: Messrs. Goldsmith, Goodman, Kraft, Rausch, Mohr, Sherow, Turrill, Twitchell, West and Brandon and Miss Twyman. Guest present: Mr. Harvey L. Hansen. Vice-President Turrill presided.

Communications were read from Brothers Farran Zerbe, John F. Snow and Moritz Wormser.

After being nominated, Mr. Harvey L. Hansen was unanimously elected to membership in the Society.

The exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Hansen showed the French Commemorative Medal; Swedish bank-note for 32 skillings, dated 1855; German War Prison Tokens of Freidenberg for 10 Marks, also Weilburg 1 Mark (these pieces of zinc, plated); Monroe Doctrine Commemorative Half Dollar.

Mr. Goodman showed a \$100 Confederate bill, apparently of two obverses, one side being dated Nov. 24, 1862 (Serial Y) and the other side dated Jan. 5, 1863 (Serial Z); \$100 Confederate Bond, No. 15940, with seven coupons attached, dated March 2, 1863, printed by Evans & Cogswell, Columbia, S. C.; also a piece of Chinese Temple money without central hole.

Mr. Rausch showed three albums of Austrian and German paper money, containing 836 emissions.

Mr. Turrill showed a campaign medal of Gen. U. S. Grant, 1863. Obv.,

bust of Gen. U. S. Grant, 1863. Rev., "I Propose to Move Immediately On Your Works."

Further business being concluded, the usual auction was held. Results as heretofore.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.—The coinage during the reign of Gustaf Adolf, 1611-1632: Gold: 10 ducats, 1617 RRR; 5 ducats, 1620 RRR; 16 mark, 1615 RR, 24 RR; 10 mark klippe, 1616 R, 1626 R. Silver: Triple riksdaler, W. D. RRR; double riksdaler, 1617 RRR, W. D. RRR; riksdaler, 1615, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32; $\frac{1}{2}$ riksdaler, 1631 R, 32 R; 20 mark, 1617 RRR, W. D. RRR; 8 mark, 1617; 4 mark, 1613, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 R, 19 RR, 20 RR, 26 RRR; 2 mark, 1615 R, 17 R, 18 RR; 1 mark, 1613 RRR, 14 RR, 15 R, 17 R, 18 RRR; $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, 1615 R, 18 RRR; 1 ore, 1612 RRR, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 RRR, W. D. RRR; $\frac{1}{2}$ ore, 1615. Kalmar Mint: 2 ore, 1621 RRR, 22 RRR, 23, 24 RR, 25 RRR; 1 ore, 1624, 25, 27 RRR. Gothenburg Mint: 1 ore, 1625, 26 RR. Norrköping Mint: 1 ore, 1626 R. Copper klippe: 2 ore, 1625 RRR, 26, 27. 1 ore, 1625, 26, 27 R. $\frac{1}{2}$ ore, 1624 RR, 25, 26, 27 RR; fyrk, 1624, 25 RRR. Round Coins: 1 ore, 1627, 28, 29, 30, 31; $\frac{1}{2}$ ore, 1627 RR, 28, 29, 30, 31; fyrk, 1628 RR; creutzer, 1632 R. Nyköping Mint: 1 ore, 1627, 28, 29; $\frac{1}{2}$ ore, 1627, 28 R, 29; fyrk, 1628, 29. Arboga Mint: Klippe 1 ore, 1626 RRR, 27 RR. Round: 1 ore, 1627, 28; $\frac{1}{2}$ ore, 1627, 28 RR; fyrk, 1627. All the riksdalers struck in Sweden have the Resurrected Christ on the reverse. All other designs, dated 1631-1633, are medallie thalers struck by several municipalities in Germany. Exception has to be made to the coins struck in Riga, the latter being then a Swedish colony.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 140 33rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE MONTREAL CONVENTION.

Inquiry has been made as to whether or not there are any passport or customs restrictions that will affect members of the A. N. A. in visiting Montreal for the Convention next month. Mr. H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, has made inquiry and writes that passports are not required. The baggage of those going by rail will be subject to inspection at the border while on the train. Those going by automobile will be asked to visit the custom house at point of entry, where the number of the car, your name, etc., will be taken, and a document issued, which will allow the owner of the car to leave Canada at any port or point he desires without further trouble. Coins for exhibition purposes can be taken into Canada without payment of duty.

CONFEDERATE BOND REDEEMED IN CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Payment in Confederate currency of \$800 for a Confederate bond issued in 1862 has been received by Abner Lee Squiggins, of Worthington, Mass., from Attorney-General George M. Napier, of Georgia. Mr. Squiggins, who is spending the winter in Worthington, sent his request for the payment of the bond, addressed to "President Jefferson Davis, Confederate States of America." The letter fell into the hands of the Georgia Attorney-General. In his request for the redemption of the bond, Mr. Squiggins said he "wanted to fix up his house so he might accommodate summer boarders."

FIND OF GOLD IN FINLAND.

During the restoration of the Cathedral at Abo, Finland, recently, a large vase or urn filled with about a thousand silver coins was found, most of them from the period of Karl X, Karl XI and Karl XIII. The majority of the coins were as bright as if just sent from the mint.—Free trans. by J. deL.

Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

QUESTIONS.

22. The coins were struck by authority of the different states. All mint marks. They were issued at face value, but mostly bought up by speculators. They were legal tender throughout Germany, but comparatively few found their way into actual circulation. They were issued by the different states at face value, but were legal tender over all Germany. The pieces below one mark were issued by the Imperial German Government, but not coined by the German Government, but by the different state and free cities mints. No German Government mint (Imperial) ever was established. The coins from one mark up are virtually state coins, although they have on the reverse the Imperial German eagle. R.

(The Department of Inquiries and Replies was established a few months ago at the request of several members. It could be made of considerable value to students and members generally if sufficient interest was taken in it. A number of questions have been asked, to which no answers have been received. If the members generally are not sufficiently interested to send in replies, the department will be discontinued. With a membership of between 800 and 900, there should be some able and willing to answer any question that might be asked.—Editor.)

BITS OF NUMISMATIC WISDOM.

The collector who is satisfied ceases to be a collector.

The pleasure of pursuit is an advance profit in collecting.

Numismatics holds advantages over most other fields of collecting in that no one may hope to have it all. To have all of anything is to lessen our interest in that thing.

Large numismatic collections are an approach to an unattainable goal. Small collections are ambitious trailers on the way that have lessened the distance between the approach and the goal. Great collections of today are in good part combinations of small collections of the past.

The one who collects everything seldom has much worth while.

The one who collects one thing better than anyone else has a remarkable collection.

Detail knowledge of what one has enhances value and the pleasure of possession.

Numismatics revels in the span of centuries—the longest continuous chain of man's product. The links in the chain are in evidence, but the composition of some is in doubt and a fine analysis of many is yet to be made. The field for investigation is vast and varied and holds out a hearty welcome, with aids on the way, for the specializer and digger for facts.

To publish newly developed facts is information for many; to withhold them is selfishness for one.

FARRAN ZERBE.

AWARDS OF ROOSEVELT "PUBLIC SERVICE" MEDALS FOR 1923.

Announcement is made of the 1923 awards of the medal for distinguished public service by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, described elsewhere in this issue. The medals went to Gen. Leonard Wood, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Miss Louise Lee Schuyler.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS BY BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum collection was enriched early in June by the acquisition by the trustees of a number of objects, especially Renaissance medals, from the Rosenheim collection. From the standpoint of the general public, the most interesting of these is a large medallion portrait of Shakespeare dating from early in the Seventeenth Century. It is the earliest example known, and must have been almost contemporary with the poet's life.

The other medals include one of Ercole I d'Este, by Coradino of Modena (1472), a rare and fine specimen; on the reverse is a Hercules holding a shield with the Este device of a ring and flower with three pillars instead of the traditional two; one of Lucretia Borgia made at the time of her marriage in 1502, and doubtfully attributed to Giancristoforo Romano; one of Bramante, the architect of St. Peter's, by Caradoss, bearing on the reverse an allegorical figure of architecture and St. Peter's in the background; one of a Jewess, Grazia Nasi, by the well-known medallist Pastorino of Siena; one of Androdama Dia, an extraordinary medallion with, on the reverse, a sea monster chained to a rock with the motto "*Varium nomen et opus*." The treatment suggests an allusion to the Andromeda legend, though the spelling is Androdama or man-tamer. It is thought that the figure may represent Elena Marsuppini, wife of Francesco Sangallo, while the monster would be Sangallo himself. There is also a medal of Victoria Colonna, with, on the reverse, a phoenix; one of Garcia de Medici, the son of Cosimo I., who, in 1562, killed his brother, Cardinal Giovanni, and was killed by his father on the same day. On the reverse is an allegory of innocence. There is only one other known specimen of the medal.

There is also a rare German medal of the Sixteenth century of Christoph Mulich, by Christoph Weiditz (there are only two other of his works in the Museum collection); a medal that is apparently unique by Friedrich Nagauer of a Court fool with cap and coat of arms and a bladder on his shoulder; one of Lucas Sitzinger, by Joachim Deschler. This is a very fine example in silver by an artist who has hitherto only been represented in the Museum by very inferior casts. The collection also includes a die engraver's punch in steel for the bust of a lady. The punch is of French origin, of about 1560 and is very rare, the Museum having no example of so early a date. The die would normally be destroyed by the artist as soon as the work was completed. It is suggested that the lady represented may be Mary Queen of Scots; a medal of Francesco d'Este, by Pastorino, dated 1554; one of the Archdukes Albert and Wenceslaus of Austria by Anton'io Abondio; one of the Empress Maria, wife of Maximilian II; one of Rudolph II of Austria, with an eagle on the reverse; one of the so-called Michel Wohlgemuth, by Albert Durer, the only work of his in the Museum collection. Three medals have been presented to the Museum by Sir Henry Howorth—one of Matteo di Pasti by Benedetto di Pasti; one of Maximilian I., by Gian Marco Cavalli, and one of Ferdinand I with Anne of Austria on the reverse.—London Morning Post.

THE CURRENCY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

In a recent issue of *The Borderland Collector* Joseph Ward tells in a very interesting manner of the wooden money issued by the Hudson Bay Company, which passes for legal currency in Canada's vast northern wastes where that company has many posts.

The substance of the article is as follows: "It is a coinage consisting of wooden pieces known as 'castors,' which are stamped from a die. These are accepted everywhere in that region as cash, and exchangeable for all sorts of supplies that are needed in that part of Canada. The unit of value in that part of the world is a beaver skin. Two martens are equal to one beaver, and twenty muskrats are equal to one marten. The trapping is done during the winter, and during the early spring and summer the Indians bring their winter's work to the trading post and receive in payment this wooden money. With this they can purchase at any time whatever supplies they need at the company's store."

This, however, is not the only currency which this company has issued. It has had its own paper money and several coins.

The notes, which are interesting for their historical importance, if for nothing else, were known as "blankets," probably because of their size, and measure five and one-half by four inches. They are printed on heavy parchment paper, consist of three denominations, one pound, five shillings and one shilling, dated 1821, 1840, 1845, and 1847. In design they are very similar to the notes issued by the Bank of England and are elaborately engraved, bearing in the upper left-hand corner the escutcheon of the company, and are worded on the "promise to pay the bearer" style. All are numbered, dated, and signed by the officials of the company and were apparently issued by the factor of a post under special circumstances. Unfortunately, they are rarely seen and consequently command high prices, which places them beyond the reach of the average collector.

The beaver coins of the company are of especial interest. Of this type of coin there are several varieties, at least four, and each had its own particular value in trade, which possibly varied according to the paucity or abundance of beaver skins. The obverse bears the company's coat of arms and a simple wreath of leaves, while on the reverse are the letters "H B E M N B," placed in three sets of pairs one above the other. The other coins, which are of the same design but smaller in size, have values of one-half, one quarter, and one-eighth respectively. The largest is the size of a silver dollar while the others vary in size, the smallest being identical with a twenty-five cent piece. The smaller denominations were probably used for other skins; for instance, the fact that the marten pelts were worth only half as much as that of the beaver probably accounts for the one-half denomination.

These coins, apart from their numismatic values, possess an intrinsic and historical importance, for they mark a significant phase of early commerce and Canadian development.—William Butler, in the *Montreal Star*.

THE ORIGIN OF "WILDCATS."

The term "wildcats," today applied to worthless securities of any description, was originally the name given to certain banks in the State of Michigan.

Back in 1837 there was a severe financial panic. Many banks failed. The currency which they had circulated became worthless, many bogus banks started up and issued "bank notes," and the country was overrun with a swarm of counterfeiters.

Banking and business were demoralized, and, to make matters worse, lax legislation was passed in many States, permitting almost any kind of financial robbery in the name of banking.

Such was the case in Michigan, where 40 banks were started under a law of fraudulent character. These banks were called "wildcats" because the bank notes issued by them bore a picture of that animal. All but four of these failed within two years, hence the term "wildcat" to denote a very insecure financial obligation.—The Balance Sheet, published by the Merchants Bank, Muncie, Ind.

MOST OF THE CONFEDERATE NOTES ARE "BALD."

The term "bald" as applied to an obsolete note with no printing or engraving on the back is an addition to numismatic nomenclature. It comes from Muscotah, Kan., in a press dispatch. There are perhaps more notes of this issue of bills in the North than the writer of the dispatch imagines. It follows:

"A. B. Evans has one of the few pieces of Confederate money to be found in the North. The bill is a Virginia Treasury note for \$1 and is of the July 21, 1862, issue. It is hand numbered and hand signed, the number being 6825 and the signatures are by E. A. Bennett and J. R. Hughs. The bill belongs to the 'bald' class, being entirely plain on the reverse side. Evans came into possession of the bill through an uncle, who had 3,000 of them at the close of the Civil War."

TREASURY HITS BACK AT ITS SILVER CRITICS.

Recent attacks on the Treasury for its administration of the Pittman Silver act, operation of which is practically ended, have been answered by Under-Secretary Gilbert, who declared the department had considered "the interests of the whole people, not merely the special interests of the silver producers."

The reply was in the form of a letter to Senator Pittman, of Nevada. It declared complaints by the Senator and others against revocation of the subsidiary coinage allocation made last year was not well founded. Mr. Gilbert told the Senator, who is a member of the special Senate Committee on Gold and Silver, that to follow the latter's recommendation concerning allocation "would involve serious loss."

"It would mean buying silver at the artificial price of \$1 an ounce to take the place of silver which never left the Government's own vaults and does not in any proper sense need to be replaced," the letter continued. "This of itself would be a futile thing, and it would be a most unusual construction of the law to require it."

"The Pittman act," Mr. Gilbert wrote, "has had the effect for about three years of giving American producers of silver a bonus equivalent to the difference between the world market price and the fixed rate of \$1 per ounce. This has amounted on an average to over 30 cents an ounce."

The termination of purchases under the act doubtless will cause some disturbance to the silver industry, but that, the letter said, is always the result of maintaining an artificial condition, and the hardships incident to returning to normal are "inherent in the situation, and cannot be overcome by any action of the Government."

A PATTERN FOR ORANGE FREE STATE COINAGE.

The Orange Free State never had a coinage, though patterns or speculative pieces for such a coinage have been struck. There are at least two patterns for copper pennies, one dated 1874 and the other 1888.



Above we illustrate a pattern for a silver crown, dated 1887, which is said to be extremely rare.

SCULPTOR MacNEIL WINS SALTUS MEDAL.

Hermon A. MacNeil, President of the National Sculpture Society, received the J. Sanford Saltus Medal at a reception in the museum of the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, May 19. The award is made annually "for signal achievement in the art of the medal." MacNeil designed the current twenty-five cent piece, the Architectural Medal and the Pan-American Exposition Medal. The presentation was made by A. A. Weinman, chairman of the committee on award. Mr. Weinman took the first Saltus Medal five years ago.

NO GOLD OR SILVER MINTED FOR FRANCE IN 1922.

A Paris dispatch to the New York Times says that the French mint last year for home use struck 329,660,183 bronze, nickel, bronze-aluminum and copper coins to the value of 223,838,631 francs. No gold or silver coin was minted for France, but among the 57,000,000 additional coins produced for the colonies of Martinique, Indo-China, Morocco, Tunis, Ethiopia and Syria there was something more than a million pieces of silver and 106 gold pieces coined for the Tunisian celebration.

France's copper coinage is now at the ratio of 2 francs 57 centimes per person, or 67 per cent. greater than in 1913. Despite this increase in copper circulation, there is actually a great shortage of these coins, although before the war there was a sufficiency. This is paradoxical as the population is practically the same and copper is not hoarded as gold is.

BUYING SILVER FOR COINAGE NOW AT AN END.

Treasury purchases of silver ended June 1, when offers estimated at 200,000,000 ounces had been received under the Pittman act. Since the offers all were on the basis of estimates, Director Scobey had no way of ascertaining definitely whether the amount required by the law would be entirely filled. Consequently he continued to receive and file offers until June 15.

The 200,000,000 ounces purchased are to replace the silver dollars loaned by the Treasury to Great Britain for use in India during the war. When that bullion is again in its vaults the Government will be out of the silver market. Officials believe the Treasury will have no further need for additional stocks for several years.

JUGS USED FOR BANKS IN JUGO-SLAVIA.

There is today in Jugo-Slavia a scarcity of bank notes of large denominations and earthen jugs, according to a press dispatch from Belgrade. The peasants are hoarding the former and hiding them away in the latter.

The peasants' bank is a jug buried in the ground. As they have become very rich in the last few years, their paper money accumulations, buried in the ground as they used to hide copper and silver coin before the war, were eaten up by mice and rats.

Now the peasants have learned to put their paper money in tightly corked jugs, hence the scarcity of jugs. When possible the peasants obtain bank-notes of large denominations for hoarding purposes, as the jugs are too quickly filled with small value bills.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 250,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 7,424,000; Half Dollars (Monroe Doctrine Centennial), 172,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 4,942,000.

GERMANY REPORTED TO PRINT NOTES FOR 1,000,000 MARK.

According to press dispatches, the German Reichsbank is arranging to print notes of 1,000,000 mark denomination. At present the largest denomination is 100,000 mark, which early in June were worth about \$1.30. Notes of 50,000 mark are being printed, it is said.

HOT WEATHER NUMISMATIC FOOD

—FOR THOUGHT!

My last seven sales—just seven sales, mind you—total over Fifteen Thousand Lots (15,800, to be exact), an average of over **TWO THOUSAND LOTS** per sale! And all good Numismatic Material, too. **AND REALIZED THE HUGE TOTAL SUM OF \$129,358.76 CASH.**

If you contemplate the sale of your Collection, please bear this in mind: That it wasn't because I'm so good-looking that Collectors placed with me over a Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of coins in so short a period of time.

And it wasn't because that I am a Democrat and in Texas that the Collectors of the country spent such a huge sum with me.

There are no secrets about my success. It's all simple, hard facts. My statements are backed by **TWENTY YEARS' SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS**, together with **FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY** to guarantee you against loss of **ANY** kind.

I go after—and get—business by intelligent hard work and extensive advertising, spending more money for advertising in one month than all other Numismatic markets spend in a whole year. I simply mind my business and mind it well.

So—If you have **ANY** Numismatic business to “mind,” all I ask of you is that you just let me **SHOW** you that I can “mind” it for you to your highest satisfaction and profit.

Write me now and often.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

NOTICE

My Sale of June 14, 15 and 16 was a big success. This number going to press at once, it will be impossible to furnish a list of prices realized for some of the rarities. Same will be published and appear in next number.

My next Sale will be in September or October. Am ready to handle collections, large or small. Let me sell your collection or duplicates for you. Terms on application.

I will see you all at the Convention.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

1850 \$20. Nearly uncirculated, with mint luster	\$27.50
1838 \$10. Bright, uncirculated, mint luster	30.00
1799 Half Eagle. Extremely fine, sharp	37.50
1844 \$5. Sharp, uncirculated, mint luster	7.50
1849 \$2.50 D. Mint. Unc., gem; small coinage	5.00
1899 to 1907 Liberty head \$2.50. All bright, uncirculated, each	3.35
1876 to 1889 Gold Dollars. Bright, uncirculated, each....	4.00
1903 to 1922 Commemorative Gold Dollars. Special low prices.	

UNITED STATES PATTERNS.

1836 Two Cents in copper. A. & W. 58. Proof. Rarity 9..	8.50
1838 Half Dollar. Flying eagle. A. & W. 72. Proof. Rar- ity 8	16.50
1852 Ring Dollar in silver. A. & W. 153. Rarity 12. Unc.	12.50
1863 Three Cents in copper. Type of large cent. A. & W. 395. Unc., bright red	11.00
1868 Ten Cents, size of large copper cent. A. & W. 669. In nickel. Proof	15.00
1868 Ten Cents, same in copper. A. & W. 670. Proof	10.00
1871 Dollar in copper. A. & W. 1107. Rarity 13. Proof..	20.00
1874 Eagle in copper. A. & W. 1367. 16.72 GRAMS., 900 FINE. Uncirculated. Very rare	17.50
1878 Half Eagle. Gilded copper. Liberty head as on Stella of 1879 with flowing hair. A. & W. 1553. Rarity 10. Uncirculated	12.50

UNITED STATES SILVER.

1874 to 1883 Trade Dollars. Brilliant proofs, each	1.75
1879 to 1899 Half Dollars. Proofs, some brilliant, each...	1.00
1874 to 1892 Quarter Dollars. All brilliant proofs, each...	.75
1878 Twenty Cents. Brilliant proof. Only 600 coined	6.00
1913 Scott's Copper Catalog, 200 pages, fully illustrated, new	3.00
1916 Scott's Silver and Gold Catalog, 184 pages, illustrated, new	1.75
Fractional U. S. Currency, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cent notes in crisp, new condition. The set of six notes for..	3.00

I have many fine specimens and duplicates in U. S. Gold and Silver for sale, including scarce and desirable dates and mint marks.

PRICED LOW TO SELL.

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